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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The Electro-Chemical Combine and the Chemical Machinery Manufacturing Plant in Chirchik	DATE DISTR.	24 March 1960
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in 1949 the workers referred to it as the Frunze Zavod. In 1955 or 1956, however, the plant's name was changed to Uzbek Chemical Machinery Manufacturing Plant (Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy machino-stroitelnyy zavod) also known as UZBEKKHIMMASH. The plant was located on the west side of Zheleznodorozhnaya ulitsa, across the street from Settlement No. 14. [redacted] the plant was subordinate to the Sovnarkhoz of the Uzbek SSR in Tashkent. The director of the plant was Platonov (fnu).

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3. [redacted]

the following types of machinery were produced at UZBEKKHIMMASH:

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STATE	X	ARMY	#	NAVY	X	AIR	#	NSA	X	FBI	X	NIC	X	ORR/EV	X
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")															

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- a. Machines which made two types of compressors - air compressors, and the type of compressor "used to agitate water" (sic).

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- b. Sugar processing machinery.

- c. Machinery which produces synthetic silk.

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- d. Tanks of all sizes, ranging from one and one-half meters long by one meter in diameter to five meters long by three meters in diameter.

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4.

entire plant met its monthly production norm but he stated that Boiler Shop No. 1, often did not fulfill its quota.

there were no items of a military nature being produced at the plant

sometime in 1951 the plant started to produce a bomb casing that measured about twenty-four inches in diameter and four feet in length, not including the nose and tail fins. The nose was rounded and made of iron about eighteen inches in length. The tail fins were about two feet in length. The entire casing was assembled in Boiler Shop No. 2 - the nose coming from the plant's foundry. 80 to 100 bomb casings per month were produced.

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The production of these bomb casings stopped sometime in 1953

5. Sketches and legends locating the Electro-Chemical Combine in Chirchik and giving a rough layout sketch of the plant

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1.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Khimkombinat was located west of Settlement (Zhilgorodok) No. 14 on Zheleznodorozhnaya ulitsa. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] those portions which were visible above the three-meter-high wall surrounding the Kombinat's area.

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2.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] many Soviet employees reportedly lived inside the Kombinat's area for two and three years.

3.

The only items [REDACTED] produced at the Khimkombinat were fertilizers and dry ice. [REDACTED] paper bags stacked in the area Point No. 7 of attached Sketch No. 2. [REDACTED]

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Sketches

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4. Following are annotated sketches of: (1) Overlay pinpointing the location of the Chemical Combine; and (2) [REDACTED] Sketch of a site layout of the Combine.

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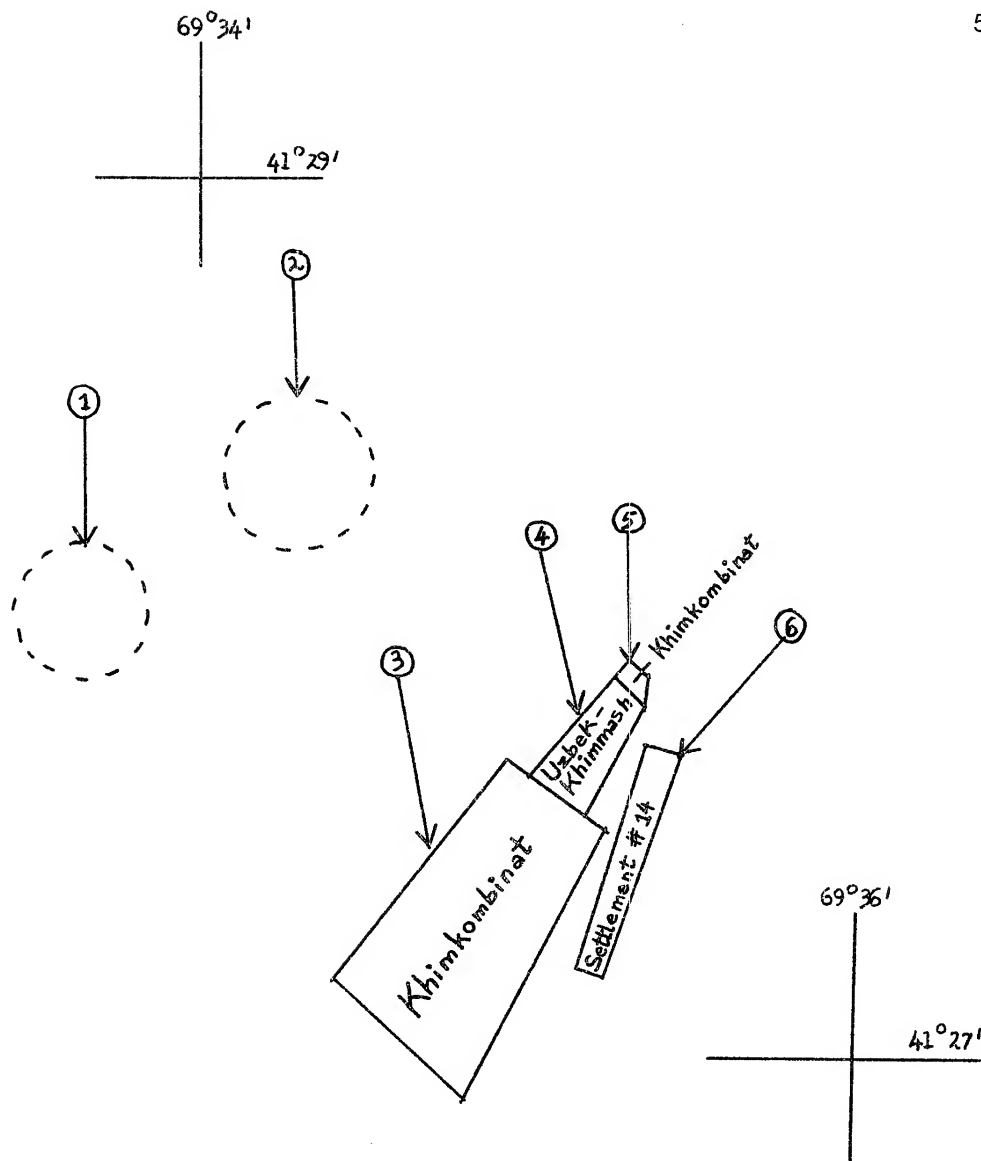
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OVERLAY PINPOINTING KHIKOMBINAT
AND VICINITY

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Sketch No. 1

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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Legend to Sketch No. 1 (Overlay)The Chirchik Electro-Chemical Combine and vicinity

1. Approximate location of an unidentified Infantry Unit. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] there was an Infantry Unit encamp~~ed~~ed in this area.
2. Approximate location of an unidentified Tank Unit. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] there was a Tank Unit stationed at this location.
3. The Chirchik Electro-Chemical Combine.
4. The Uzbek Chemical Machinery Manufacturing Plant.
5. Annex to the Chemical Combine known as Shop No. 113.
6. Settlement No. 14.

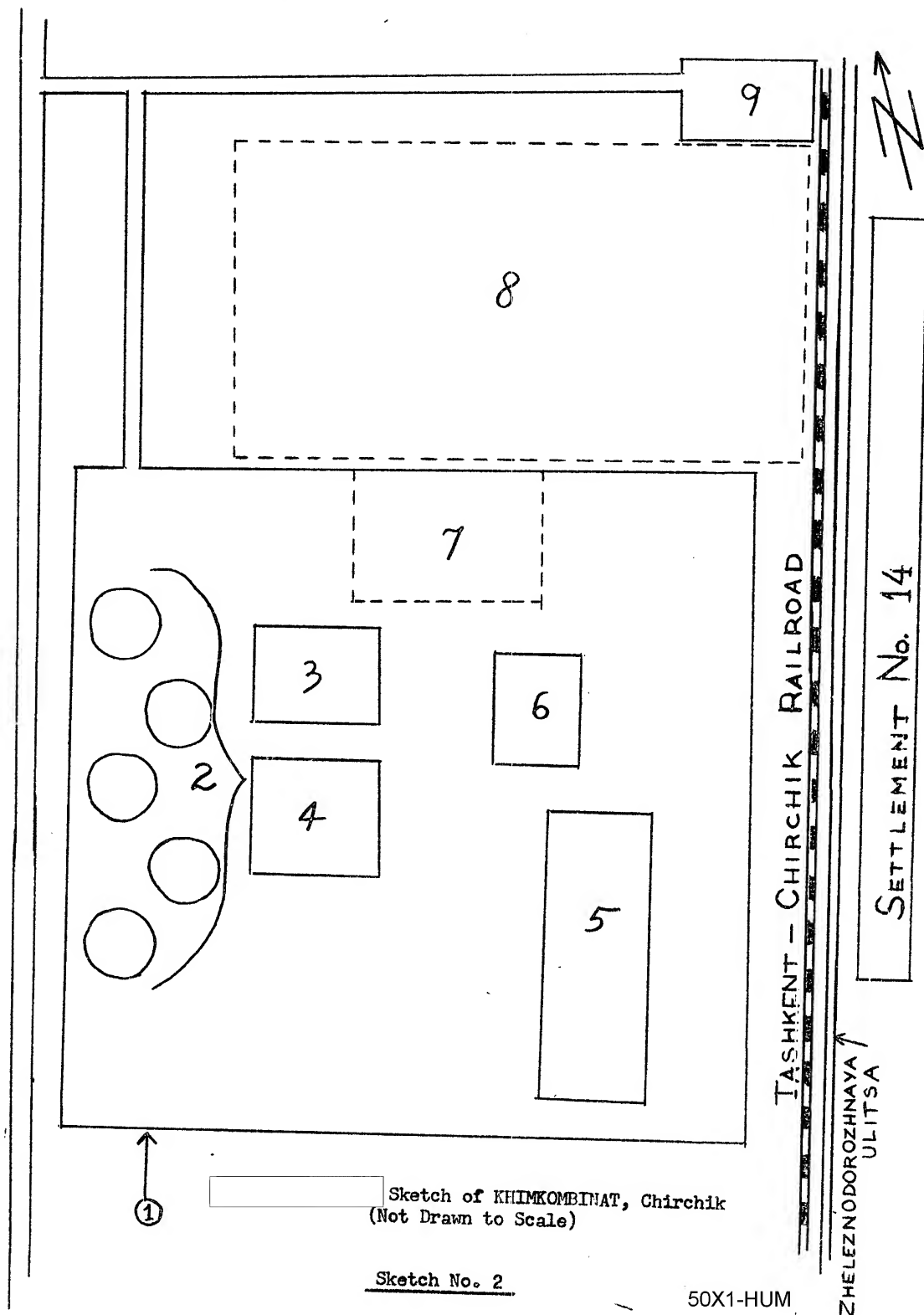
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Legend to Sketch No. 2Site Layout of Chirchik Electro-Chemical Combine

1. Brick wall - approximately three meters high, surrounding the entire area of the Kombinat.
2. Five Cylindrical Tanks, all situated above ground, [redacted] estimated [redacted] five meters high and five meters in diameter. All were painted a silver color. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
3. [redacted] this building had one black smokestack which was about fifteen meters high.²
4. [redacted] this building had two metal smokestacks, about ten meters in height. Both of these smokestacks constantly emitted a yellow colored smoke that appeared to shoot up into the air as if pressurized. [redacted] this yellow smoke is emitted from these two smokestacks twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
5. This building was constructed in either 1953 or 1954. On the top of the building there were four concrete housings, each measuring about five by five meters and four meters high. From each of these housings there protruded four metal smokestacks about fifteen meters above the concrete housing making a total of sixteen smokestacks. A white smoke drifted leisurely from each of these stacks. [redacted] it was difficult and almost impossible to see the smoke in the summertime but it was clearly visible in the winter. Whenever there was a strong wind blowing, creating a downdraft, the smoke would descend to street level [redacted] 50X1-HUM
6. The building at this location replaced one that was demolished during an explosion in 1952. [redacted] recalls the explosion very well as it blew out all the windows and forced open all the doors in Settlement No. 14 across the street. 50X1-HUM
7. Open area where [redacted] paper bags of fertilizer stored. 50X1-HUM
8. Area of the Uzbek Chemical Machinery Manufacturing Plant (Uzbekkhimmash).
9. Shop No. 113 - Although this area belonged to the Khimkombinat it was separated from the Kombinat's main area by the Uzbekkhimmash plant - Point 8 above. This was a two-story brick building, where only Soviets were employed. It was a restricted area and guarded by military personnel. Most of the employees appeared to wear similar coats and trousers made of the same material from which raincoats are made. The activities of this building were carried on twenty-four hours a day and seven days per week. [redacted] day and night "pops" could be heard and flashes were visible from the windows. Once or twice each week there would be outdoor explosions emanating from within the area. These explosions would last from ten to fifteen minutes and later there would be an ash fallout in the area. This ash would cause skin irritations if it came in contact with any part of the body. 50X1-HUM

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[redacted] 50X1-HUM
plant it was known as the Central Asian Chemical Machinery Plant (Sredne-Aziatskiy Khimicheskiy Machino-Stroitel'nyy Zavod) which was abbreviated to Sredazkhimmash. Because this was such a long and awkward name, in 1949 the workers referred to it as the Frunze Zavod. In 1955 or 1956, however, the plant's name was changed to Uzbek Chemical Machinery Manufacturing Plant (Uzbekskiy Khimicheskiy Machino-Stroitel'nyy Zavod) also known as Uzbekkhimmash. The plant was located on the west side of Zheleznodorozhnaya ulitsa, across the street from Settlement (Zhilgorodok) No. 11, in Chirchik, Uzbek SSR. [redacted]

[redacted] the plant was subordinate to the Sovnarkhoz of the Uzbek SSR in Tashkent. The Director of the plant was Hatenov (fnu). 1 50X1-HUM

Production

3. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] the following types of machinery were produced at Uzbekkhimmash.

- a. Machines which made two types of compressors - air compressors, and the type of compressor "used to agitate water"(sic). [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- b. Sugar processing machinery.
- c. Machinery which produces synthetic silk.
- d. Tanks of all sizes, ranging from one and one half meters long by one meter in diameter to five meters long by three meters in diameter.

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- e. Boilers ranging in size from three meters long by one meter in diameter to fifteen meters long and up to two meters in diameter.

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the difference between a tank and a boiler is that a boiler has piping or tubing inside whereas a tank does not.

the tubing, piping or location in the boilers: neither could he describe any of the machinery listed above.

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3.

they were shipped out by rail.

the entire plant met its monthly production norm

Boiler Shop No. 1, often did not fulfill its quota. 50X1-HUM

4.

there were no items of a military nature being produced at the plant sometime in 1951 the plant started to produce a bomb casing that measured about twenty-four inches in diameter and four feet in length, not including the nose and tail fins. The nose was rounded and made of iron about eighteen inches in length. The tail fins were about two feet in length. The entire casing was assembled in Boiler Shop No. 2 (Point No. 6 on attached Sketch No. 2) - the nose coming from the plant's foundry. (Point No. 11 on attached Sketch No. 2). 80 to 100 bomb casings per month were produced at the plant.

The production of these bomb casings stopped sometime in 1953 but Source did not know the reason for the discontinuance.

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Labor Force

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5. Approximately 4,000 people were employed at Uzbekkhimash. of this amount about 2,000 were ordinary workers; 600 were administrative employees and 1,400 were technicians and skilled workers. 60% of the administrative help was female and about 5% of the skilled and 35% of the common workers were female.

Administrative Procedures

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6.

whenever there were vacancies, advertisements were placed in conspicuous areas of the town or settlements stating the type of help wanted. Applications then had to be made at the Personnel Office.

7. Usually there were three shifts operating during the hours: 0800 - 1700; 1700 - 0200; 0200 - 0800 for both summer and winter. 50X1-HUM

about 2,500 people worked on the first shift, 1,000 on the second shift and 500 on the third shift. There were no time clocks at Uzbekkhimash. Instead, upon entering the shop in which employed, the plant pass was given to the female timekeeper who usually had an office near the door which enabled her to keep track of the time and attendance of each worker. Near lunch time the timekeeper would visit the shop and return each individual his pass and after lunch the same procedure would be repeated as described above.

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8. In order to receive a higher grade (razryad) an employee had to submit a request to his supervisor. Then, several mechanics from the individual's own shop would observe the working ability of the applicant and decide whether or not he should be given the next higher grade. If an employee was rejected he had a right to re-apply again after thirty days.

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9. [] the most common reason for firing people was because they did not pay close attention to their job, resulting in many rejects. [] if any employee was dismissed without prejudice or quit on his own he could go to the bookkeeper immediately and get what money was due him. However, if any employee was fired he had to return to the plant on the following scheduled pay day and receive his money.

Wages

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10. [] administrative help received an average of 500 to 600 rubles per month; common workers received an average of 600 to 800 rubles per month and supervisors, technicians and skilled workers received an average of 1,200 to 1,500 rubles per month. The only deduction made from the pay of [] workers was 10% for income tax. Trade Union dues of 1% were paid directly to the Secretary of the Trade Union. []

[] Pay days were on the 10th and 25th of the month. All production workers were paid according to the "norm". Completed "norm" meant base pay; over-filled "norm" meant proportionate² increase; unfulfilled norm meant a proportionate² decrease in pay. About three or four times a year the pay was delayed one or two days because: "The plant did not receive the money".³ About once a year this delay in pay was as much as four days.

11. The grade system was in effect for production workers; each individual had a grade, and each job or operation was also graded. [] the grades ranged from three to seven; however, in 1956 or 1957 the range was extended making it from one to seven. [] April or May of 1959 "five" had been made the highest grade. To the best of [] the following were the ranges of pay according to grade:

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Grade 3 - 25-30 rubles per workday
Grade 4 - 35-40 rubles per workday
Grade 5 - 40-45 rubles per workday
Grade 6 - 45-50 rubles per workday
Grade 7 - 50-55 rubles per workday

50X1-HUM

[] what effect making five the highest grade might have on the monetary range structure. In principle, each individual was supposed to perform a job equal in grade to his personal grade. However, the determining factor for pay purposes was the grade of the operation performed. []

[] a grade five, would be assigned a grade three operation. He would be paid the three rate as long as he performed that job.

Leave

12. The leave periods ranged from twelve days to a month per year with the type of job performed playing a vital role in the number of days leave received. Each job had a designated leave period. The length of service at the plant resulted in the granting of only one or two additional days of leave. The shop foreman determined who would take vacations and when they could be taken. However, it was very easy to change periods with some other worker. [] the workers were able to work during their leaves and be compensated for it. The actual procedure was as follows: The last day of work prior to a leave period [] the cashier's office to receive his vacation pay in advance. Then he would stay at home

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the first day or two of his leave period, after which (by prior arrangement with his supervisor) he would be called back to work and receive his regular pay for the days he worked during his supposed vacation period.

13. There was a rest home (Dom Otdykha) for workers of this plant located near Troitskoye (N 41-26, E 69-33) [redacted] If an 50X1-HUM employee wanted to go to this rest home, he or she had to apply to the Trade Union who made the final selection and all arrangements. [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] 100 rubles would cover all expenses for twelve days at the Dom Otdykha.

Security

14. The plant area was guarded day and night by civilian guards armed with 50X1-HUM pistols. Upon entry and departure from the plant area, a pass (propusk) had to be shown to a guard. If an employee had forgotten his pass he was not allowed to enter the plant and had to return home and get it. [redacted] if the pass was lost a new one was issued without any difficulty.

Safety

15. [redacted] 50X1-HUM members of the plant's fire department walking around the plant checking to see that there were no unusual fire hazard. There were small fire extinguishers hanging on the walls to be used in case of fire. [redacted] 50X1-HUM Movable parts of machinery were covered with a wire mesh to protect employees from possible injury. There were no air raid shelters in the plant area. [redacted] on one occasion [redacted] the workers were told that at a given time there was to be an air raid alert and the plant's machinery would be stopped and the plant "blackened out". All the workers were to remain at their place of work. [redacted] the practice alert extended over a period of one-half hour. No sirens were sounded but the entire city of Chirchik was blacked out. [redacted] this was the only air raid exercise [redacted] experienced [redacted]

Sketches

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16. Following are annotated sketches of: (1) Overlay pinpointing the location of Uzbekkhimmash Plant and (2) Layout of Uzbekkhimmash.

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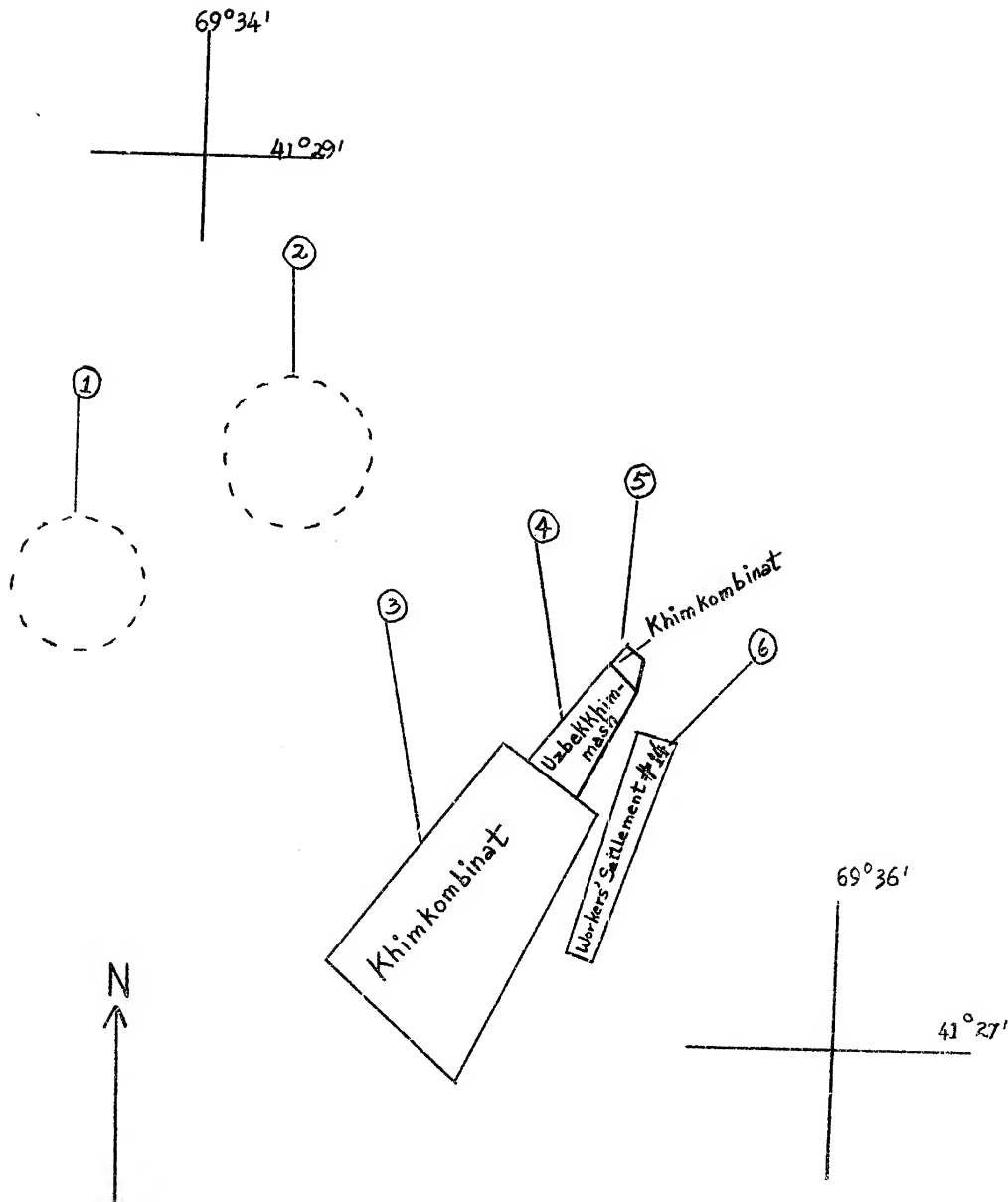
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OVERLAY PINPOINTING UZBEKKHIMMASH PLANT

Scale 1:25,000)

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Sketch No. 1

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Legend to Overlay No. 1Uzbekkhimmash Plant and vicinity

1. Approximate location of an unidentified Infantry Unit.

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[redacted]
[redacted] an Infantry Unit
was encamped in this area.

2. Approximate location of an unidentified Tank Unit. [redacted]
[redacted] he had never been near this area but had heard
on several occasions that a Tank Unit was stationed at
this location.

50X1-HUM

3. Main Chemical Plant (Khimzavod).⁵

4. Uzbekkhimmash Plant

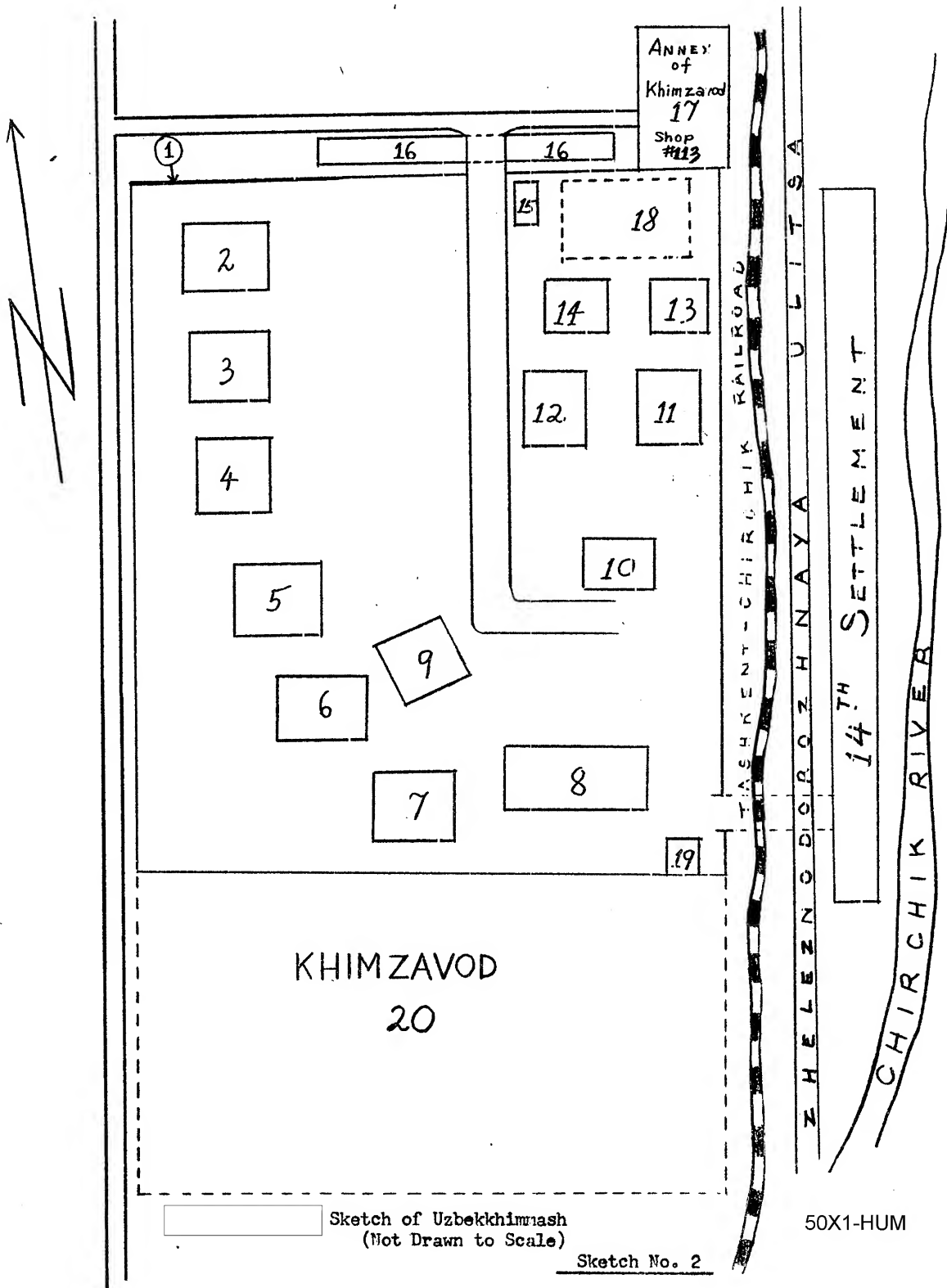
5. Annex, known as Shop No. 113, of Khimzavod (Point 3).

6. Settlement No. 11.

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Legend to Sketch No. 2Site Layout of Uzbekkhimmash Plant

1. Brick wall - approximately $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ meters high surrounding the entire plant area.
2. Garage - brick, one-story, approximately 8×8 and $3\text{--}4$ meters high. About 50 people were employed in this garage where the plant's trucks, automobiles and buses were repaired.
3. Boiler Shop No. 2 - brick, one-story, about $20 \times 5 \times 4$ meters high. Approximately 200 people were employed here producing the smaller size tanks ranging in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 meters long and 1 to 2 meters in diameter and the smaller size boilers.⁶
4. Machine Shop No. 1 - brick, one-story, about $20 \times 5 \times 4$ meters high. [redacted] 400 people worked here making some parts for boilers and all parts for air compressor machinery,⁷ including assembly. 50X1-HUM
5. Maintenance Shop - brick, one-story, approximately 15 meters x 7 meters and 4 meters high. About 300 people worked here and were responsible for keeping the plant machinery in good repair.
6. Boiler Shop No. 2 - this building and the building at Point 3, above and on the sketch, formed Boiler Shop No. 2; brick, one-story, 10×7 and $4\text{--}5$ meters high. About 150 people were employed here producing the smaller size tanks and boilers (for size range see Point 3 above).
7. Machine Shop No. 2 - brick, one-story, about $30 \times 8 \times 4$ meters high. Approximately 400 people were employed in this shop primarily making small parts on drill presses.
8. Forge and Press Shop - referred to as "K.P.Ts." - Kuznechno-Presoval'nyy Tsekh (Forge and Press Shop) - brick, one-story, about 90 meters long x 20 meters wide and 15 meters high. Approximately 500 people work in this shop operating pneumatic hammers and various type presses.⁸ [redacted] the one huge press in this building [redacted] was not in operating condition during 1957-1958.
9. Fire Station - brick, one-story, about $10 \times 10 \times 5$ meters high; housing two fire engines. 50X1-HUM
10. Boiler Shop No. 1 - brick, one-story, $80 \times 20 \times 10$ meters high. 50X1-HUM About 700 people in this shop were engaged in the production of the larger size boilers and tanks. The tanks ranged in size from $4\text{--}5$ meters long and 2-3 meters in diameter while the boilers measured up to 15 meters in length and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters in diameter. [redacted]
11. Central heating - brick, one-story, about $20 \times 10 \times 15$ meters high. It had one smokestack about 35-40 meters high. Two boilers - coal fed, furnished heat and hot water for all the buildings in the plant area.
12. Consumer Goods Shop (Shirpotreb) - brick, one-story, about 20×8 meters and $3\text{--}4$ meters high. There were 250-300 employees engaged in the production of knives, forks, spoons, serving spoons, ladles, etc., from stainless steel.

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13. Pattern Shop - brick, one-story, approximately 50 x 10 meters and 5-6 meters high. About 300 people worked here making wooden forms to be used in the Foundry (Point 14 below).
14. Foundry - brick, one-story, about 50 x 15 meters and 7-8 meters high. Approximately 400 people worked in the foundry casting iron into various shapes.
15. Guard House - brick, one-story, about 3 x 3 x 2½ meters high. There was at least one guard on duty at all times checking vehicles and pedestrians. During the change of shifts there usually were two guards stationed at this point.
16. Administration Building - brick, two-story, with an archway for the admittance of vehicles and pedestrians to the plant area. This building was 200 x 15 x 6 meters high. The plant Director, Party Secretary, Trade Union Secretary, bookkeepers, engineers, etc. were located in this building. Also, on the east side of the first floor, there was a dining room with a seating capacity for about 100 people. Approximately 500 people worked in the Administration portion of this building.
17. Annex to Khimzavod 5 (Chemical Plant) known as Shop No. 113 - this was a restricted area. A detailed report on Khimzavod is currently in preparation.
18. Open area - approximately 50 x 30 meters wide where iron, piping, tubing and rods were stored.
19. Guard House - brick, one-story, about 2 x 2 x 2 meters high. A guard was stationed at this entrance 24 hours per day, seven days per week. At this point there was a pedestrian's entrance and exit to and from Workers' Settlement No. 14; there was a railroad bridge over this entrance.
20. Khimzavod.5

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